Del., Lack, and Western R. R.

Newark and Bloomfield Branch. TO NEW YORK. Leave Glenridge 506, 7.17, 7.54, 8.30, 5.17, 10,37, 11,37, a.m., 13,43, 1,43, 3,33, 4,42, 5.27, 6.13, 6:57, 8.18, 9.43,U1.08 p. m. 12.37 a. m. Leave Bloom field -6.08, 6,49, 7.19, 7,5 9.19, 10.35, 11.39, a m, 12.46, 1.45, 3.35, 4.44, 5.29, 6.15, 6.59, 8.20, 9.45, 11.10, p m, 12.39 a m. Leave Watsessing-6.10, 7.21, 7.58, 9.21, 10.41, 11.41 a.m. 12.49, 1.48, 3.38, 4.46, 5.31, 6.18 7.02, 8.22, 48, 11, 12 p.m., 1241 a.m. . Does not stop at Newark.

FROM NEW YORK. Leave Barcias Street-6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30 11. 20 a. m., 12.40, *1.20, 2.10 3.40, 4.20; 4.50, 5.30, 6.20, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30 p.m. Leave Newark for Bloomfield—4.20, 6.40, 7.15, 7.53, 8.43, 10.08, 11.03, 11.53, a.m., 1.13, *1.53, 2.44, 4.13, 5.26, 6.03, 6.53, 7.40, 9.03, 10.38 p.m., 12.08 a.m.

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BLOOMFIELD POST OFFICE.

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Glen Ridge Post Office. Mails close and arrive as follows: Close: 7,15 A. M. 11.35 A. M. THOMAS MORITZ, Postmaster

The Gentleman.

TO THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN:

Every man may be a gentleman if he will-not by getting rich, or by gaining access to that self appointed social guild that claims the exclusive right to give the badge of gentilitybut by the cultivation of those unselfish, kind and noble impulses that make the gentleman. It is too rarely we find among those who vote themselves the gentlemen and ladies of the day, anything to warrant their assumption. There is but little of the true metal about them. Personal contact reveals arrogance and pride; and too often a meanness of spirit and a littleness that disgraces human nature. -

So far as our observation goes-and it covers many years of contact with high and low, rich and poor-we are constrained to say that, while among thing, a sad lack of external cultureof attention to little personal habits that are not agreeable to others, and which quight to be corrected-there is, of society, so called, quite as many true gentlemen and ladies as among those who claim the exclusive right to these honorable designations.

The apprentice and the errand boy, the man who digs a ditch or carries a hod, the mechanic and the artisan, the shop-girl, the seamstress, the cook and | hold about a quart of glowing embers the waiter may be as truly gentlemen and ladies as the richest and most cultivated in the land. The qualities that | obtained. The people gather around make the lady and gentleman are qualities of the soul, and there is no

monopoly or exclusive right to these. Reader, no matter what your condition in life, resolve to be a gentleman or a lady. Cultivate not only the external amenities and graces of true gentility, but the inner graces that give these outer signs their glory and their strength.

Turkish Women at Home. When in the home or harem, Turk

ish women act more like girls in a seminary than rivals in the affection of their husband. They laugh, chatter, scold, and sometimes slap faces, have their little or big secrets, have favorites and are jealous of each other; but it is more as children are jealous of a parent's love, and though they will scandalize each other among themselves, they will never betray each other under any circumstances in their wrongdoing to the husband. They have no morals, know none; never were taught anything except to make themselves beautiful and to pander to their husband's lowest nature. They neither see nor hear anything else, and they have no idea of home, nor honor, nor anything which would deter them from wrong except the fear of the sack and the Bosphorus. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that they are brimful of intrigue, and practice deception at every opportunity; and there are always ways which the most ealous Turk cannot hinder. Dressmakers' shops and ostensible visits to other harems, the always handy veil and a hundred other means allow these women full scope for carrying out their plans. No husband can enter his own harem if outside the door stands a pair of women's sandals. That signifies that his wife or wives have ladies visiting there, and he cannot enter as long as they remain. This trick frequently

allows the man to be deceived under his very nose, for he is bound to hold his neighbor's wife sacred and not in-

The sacredness in which a Turk holds his neighbor's wife, as well as his own, is one of the strongest traits in the character of these men. A man cannot inquire for the health of his friend's wife even though she is known to be dangerously sick. When a girl marries out of her father's house that father has no longer a daughter nor his sons a sister. If they wish to in quire for her health they must ask, How is your house!" She can go home to see her mother, but cannot speak to her father or brothers. A Turk is obliged by his religion to cut down any Turkish woman whom he may find conversing with any man in the street or in any public place, unless in the way of trade, for women can buy of men in stores, in streets, or at the bazaar. This rule, however, is not as closely followed as it used to be, or the women have grown too sharp to be caught.

The women are utterly irresponsible beings in their husband's eves, and they are treated in most ways like little children; provided for comfortably. fed, clothed and amused, but not educated. While naturally docile and intelligent, they become shrewish through the ignorance in which they are kept. They are generous with that unthinking generosity that causes a child to give away the most expensive toy, not knowing the cost. A Turkish woman will at any moment, if the caprice seizes her, give away her finest jewels. Their hospitality is too well knewn to require mention. They always have coffee and sweetmeats served for any and all guests, and when they feel that the visit has lasted long enough they clap hands, and the caffejee brings a second cup of coffee, and that is the signal. No guest can stay longer than to drink this. Sometimes the time between drinks is decidedly short.

The women and children do not undress at night, but add a wadded night robe to the clothes they already have on, and sleep thus summer and winter. They close all the doors and windows, and sleep several in one room, and doubtless would suffer dreadfully from the confined air, were it not that Turkish carpenters never have heard of the plumb line, and so windows and doors all have crevices which supply ventilation. The tales of Oriental magnificence fail to impress one who has visited the best harems, for they are one and all pictures of dirt and wanton extravagance. The only great the poorer classes there is as a general | display is in the amount of rugs and jewelry. On the floors of the general room for the women, or the private suites, it is always the same-cigaretteends, candies, nutshells, necklaces, really, in the lower and middle ranks | gold-embroidered slippers and sashes, and, in short, all sorts of disorder and dirt. And the women are always eating, smoking, or lolling about on the

There are no means of heating the houses except by mangals, which are open copper braziers which can only each, and these embers almost covered with ashes, so that very little heat is these in winter, wrapped in furs, and try to keep warm. There is no other fire in the whole house except that in the kitchen range, which is a queer affair, being a long series of little pigeonholes built in the brick upon a sort of dresser by a chimney. In each of these holes a separate fire is kept and over them, but the Turkish cooks are patient and begin early. Copper is the favorite metal in the kitchens, and though it is not kept clean like the Bulgarian copper, still it is cleaner than anything else about the house. For outdoor amusement they go out in boats (calques, they call them,) in coupes, and sometimes walk, and often are to be seen picnicking in graveyards, eating off tomb-stones and sitting or the graves laughing and chatting together. - Brooklyn Magazine.

What to Read. Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, Pope, Cowper, Coleridge, Scott, and Wordsworth.

Are you deficient in imagination Read Milton, Akenside, Burke, and Shakespeare.

oning? Read Chilingworth, Bacon, and Locke. Are you deficient in judgment and

Are you deficient in powers of reas

good sense in the common affairs of life! Read Franklin. Are you deficient in sensibility?

Read Goethe and Mackenzie. Are you deficient in political knowl edge? Read Montesquieu, the Federalist, Webster, and Calhoun. Are you deficient in patriotism

Read Demosthenes and the Life of Washington. Are you deficient in conscience! some of President Edward's

works. Are you deficient in anything? Read the Bible.—Exchange.

The Earthquakes of 1811 and

The shocks of 1811-13 are, by their violence and continuity, to be ranked among the first score of recorded earthquakes. Save perhaps that which, in 1819, disturbed the delta of the Indus, in Western Hindostan, the Mississippi earthquake of 1811 directly produced more extensive and permanent local geographical changes than any other of which we have an account; so violent and continuous were the shakings that the alluvial land in the neighborhood of New Madrid was lowered below its previous level, and into the depressed region the stream of the Mississippi poured in such violence that for a time its lower waters, for a considerable part of their course, turned backward toward their source. Although the colonizing of the district had just be gun, the area of country already cleared by settlers which was converted into morasses by the shock was so great that the Government was compelled to furnish some hundreds of thousand acres of new lands on higher ground to those whose dwelling-places had been made uninhabitable. It seems likely that an area of not less than five thousand square miles was, on the average, though irregularly, lowered to the depth of ten feet below its original level. The energy of these shocks was so great that the low, strongly built cabins of the frontiermen were wrecked, the forest trees were beaten against each other, and their branches interlocked as they swung to and fro The irregular movements of the ground led to the formation of numerous great crevices, from which turbid waters were thrown up to a considerable height. To protect themselves from being engulfed in these fissures, the people felled trees so that they lay on the ground at right angles to the general trend of the fissures, and built places of refuge on the broad foundations which they thus secured. There can be no question that a disturbance of this magnitude would, in the present condition of the region where it occurred, cause greater destruction

than did that which recently occurred at Charleston, S. C. These two series of shocks, that of 1811 and 1886, have a close general relation to each other, so alike are they, indeed, as to suggest that the great series of repeated shocks, gradually diminishing in intensity, may be the type of disturbance characteristic of the lowland districts of the southern part of this continent. The New Madrid earthquake of 1811 was, however, by far the more extended phenomenon: the shocks were more frequent and of much greater violence, and the period during which they recurred was far longer than in the Carolinian disturbances.—Prof. N. S. Shaler.

The Brooklyn Magazne. 'Is the American Woman Overdressed?' gives Mrs. Helen Campbell an excellent subject for a bright and wellwritten paper, and which is deservedly given the place of honor in the March Brooklyn Magazine. Thousands of women will doubtless read Mrs Campbell's article with keenest inter-"Queen Elizabeth and her Suitors" is another gossipy and entertaining paper in which Mr. Edward B. Williams reviews the loves of England's fascinating queen. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage tells his experience in smoking "My First Cigar," and Seaton Donoho relates several spirited stories in the third of his series of papers "Stories and Memories of Washinga kettle set on each. The fires are | ton." The quaint religious customs very small, and it takes long to cook | adopted by the Tennessee mountaineer are graphically descrided by William Perry Brown, and Herbert Hall Winslow tells a thoroughly American story in "Old Man Daggs." A sense ble article is contributed on "The Evils of Unequal Marriages," by Edith Langdon, which William H. Rideing precedes with a narrative of "The Boyhood of Clark Russell," the famous nautical story-teller. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher discusses "The Servant Girl Problem," and two other writers describe the lives of "Turkish Women at Home," and Germany's famous watering-place, Weisbaden, as it appears in winter. Other papers treat of "Young Men and Single Life," Women in China," "Is the American Polite ?" "Our Familiar Sayings," "Enterprise in Business," while Mr. Beecher closes this number of rich variety and interest with four of his sermons, revised by himself. The Brook. lyn certainly gives its readers a great deal for their subscription of \$2 a year. or, buyers of single numbers, for 20 cents. The Brooklyn Magazine, 130-132 Pearl Street, New York.

> Little Toty went to Sunday school for the first time in her life, and heard the teacher tell about Adam in the Garden of Eden, and what an easy time he might have had of it had he only repressed his appetite for apples. On retuoning, home Toty said to her mother: "Then Adam was all alone on the earth at first, was he, mamma?' 'Yes, my child, all alone." "Poor man! How 'fraid he must have been of robbers!"

A NEW PARLOR GAME.

WHOEVER FIRST COMES ALONG WITH IT WILL GET RICH.

Any Trivial Little Thing Easily Recomes a Crass-Fan With Bean Bags-Para-

"The man who will invent a new parlor game that will catch the fancy of society seein't trouble himself about the little cares of this life," said a society man. "All the circles high and low are thirsting for something new, and whoever gots in with it first is sure to make a fortune. Now, to show you how coully a trivial little thing becomes a crase, I have only to call your attention to the bean bag game. It isn't the old bean bag that you tow from one row or line of persons to another, but a game that requires a little skill in throwing. That's the accret of the whole thing—the throwing. You want a number of bean begs of different sizes, a piece of painted canvas, with a hole in it, and ap-pliances to stretch the canvas between the folding doors dividing two parlors, and when you've got them you've got the new craze complete. I've seen twenty married men and women throwing bags at the hole in the canvas for two hours, and they seemed to enjoy it so much that they were reluctant to stop and go home. If you hear a business man complain of a sore shoulder you can truthfully suspect him of bean throwing. There is a sort of excitement about the game that makes it popular, but it wont run very long. Men like it because they want to demonstrate to their wives that they can throw straighter than women; also because it makes them think of the days when a shining silk hat was a mark for a snowball or a

TEN SIZES OF BEAN BAGS. "Of course there are prizes for the best throwers as there are for the best players of progressive euchre, and once the things gets n motion everybody does his best to get the best prize. There are ten sizes of bags, and they count from 10 to 100, the latter of course being the largest bag. A thrower begins with the ten, and if he succeeds in putting it through the hole in the canvas he tries to send the twenty bag after it, and continues to throw until he scores a miss, when he has to give way to the next person on the list, The paraphernalia of the game, as you can see, is simple, yet it can be made to cost a good deal of money if any anybody has a notion for costly things. I am credibly informed that the genius who invented it has already made \$20,000 from the manufacture and sale of bags and canvas, and that his profits are

increasing every day. "There is another form of amusement that s coming into favor very rapidly, though it isn't nearly as popular as the bean bag. It is the drawing of objects on paper and slates blindfolded. I was at a party the other night some of the ladies, and it proved a source of

posed the game, 'I will blindfold Mr. Mand let him try to draw a pig.' Mr. Mwas accordingly blindfolded, a pencil was put in his hand, and he began to trace the outlines of a porker on a piece of drawing paper. It was funny, I tell you, to watch that pig as he developed it. When he got through and removed the handkerchief from his eyes to catch a glimpse at his work he just said, 'Rats, that ain't a pig. I can do better

"He was right. It wasn't a pig, and it would have taken a greater genius than any that saw it to have likened it to any object to be found above ground. There were two or three stock yards men in the party, men who buy and sell hogs every day, and not one of them came nearer a pig than a pig itself could if it had a pencil. All this may look trivial to persons who don't get a great deal of parlor entertainment, but I assure you it was good fun for everybody there. It doesn't take much to amuse people who are at all inclined to be domestic in their tastes, and the simpler the game the more popular it will become. That's why progressive euchre has stood so long."—Chicago Herald.

CHILDREN OF THE APACHES.

Barbaric Education of the Girls-Train-

ing Them to be Cruel. A prominent feature of any Apache village are the children, who are unkept little savages, but are much handsomer in childhood than in mature life. The care of the male children devolves upon the man, who carefully educates them to emulation and practice in deeds of blood, including the art of scientific torturing. So well are these lessons taught that the Apache boy, at an early age, is ambitious and fitted to go on the warpath. Some of the most daring deeds in Apache warfare have been performed by boys who were emulous to earn their title to man-

The girl is taught the rude domestic arts and lessons of labor, but her education in barbarity is not a whit less thorough than that of the boy. The fate of the captive among the Apaches has always been most lamentable, but the greatest cruelty both to men and women have been perpetrated by the Apache females. A captive woman, made compulsorily the wife or slave of an Apache warrior, is usually, after the first cruelties of the attending capture, treated by him as well as other women in the tribe, but, in his bsence, the captive will be often grievously beaten by the other wives.

The education of the Apache girl begins with her care of the younger chiliren. She learns to carry water and to to forth to hunt roots, wild fruits and berries, worms and reptiles, and whatever else goes to make up the Apache cuisine. She is taught to prepare for eating the game or domestic animals used for food brought in by the warriors from their excursions. Much of this animal food being common property, she learns to make a vigorous fight to secure for her own household the entrails, which are the greatest luxury to the Apache. She subsists largely upon such odds and ends as she can get by stealth or after others have been satisfied, as the special nousehold care is the providing for the wants of the warriors and boys. Under such an education she grows up strong, tough and fleet footed, accustomed to every effort of endurance, privation and hardship of Indian life.—Sunshine.

Going to School in Mexico. A gentleman of an investigating turn f mind has taken the trouble to ascerain accurately how many days the chiliren of Mexico lost from school during 1886. Here is the result: Fifty-two Sunlays, twenty-six Saturdays, four national east days, forty-five days of vacation and fifty Catholic holidays, making a total of 177 days, and having only 188 school days. When we take into conideration the fact that the most punctual hild does not take advantage of every school day, we arrive at the conclusion that the children of this city do not at-tend school half of their time.—Two Republics (City of Mexico).

The True Gentleman. But the true gentleman nowhere shows nis superiority to other men more strikingly than in his behavior toward those who have given him cause for offense. There is solid truth in the quaint old Scotch proverb: "It's aye gude to be ceevil, as the auld wife said when she beckit to the deevil." In society, to treat with marked coldness those whom we do not like is disrespectful to all present .-

Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENJAMIN J. MAYO. Diamonds,

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ments. For plans and further particulars apply

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ocation, is within five to ten minutes of Station, Post Office and Telegraph Offices, commanding beautiful views, has good drainage and in places fine old forest trees. Churches, schools and good markets within ten to twelve minutes. City water and gas through all the Apply by letter, making an appointment on premises any day after 3 P. M.

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Choice Fish and Oysters,

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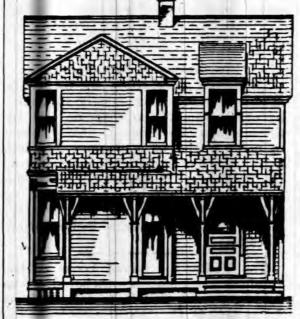
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The Studio Classes

Will begin the 7th of October, under the direction of Miss Augusta L. Brower. Hours of instruction 1 to 4 P. M., Thursdays. De signing in all its branches. Drawing or painting from the flat or real object. Modeling in clay etc. Special instruction in general Art Topics. Arrangements to be made with MISS HENRIETTA NORTHALL, at her residence, Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Or at the school, after Sept. 23, 1886.

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Business men needing office help will please C. T. MILLER,

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CHEAPER SETS IF DESIRED.

Sets Made Over Good as New, \$4; Gold Fillings a Specialty, \$1.50 up; Silver and Platina 75c. up, Teeth Extracted, 50c.

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WONEERFUL RAFT SCENE

As originally produced at Wallack's Theatre. New fork, and Drury Lane, Theatre, London, England. Frank Evans and a great cast of well known artist-

LYCEUM THEATRE,

NEW YORK,

23d St. and Fourth Avenue.

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GEO. ROUBAUD, Carriages & Harness, 202 MARKET St., NEWARK.

Legal Notices.

HERIFF'S SALE .- In Chancery of New Jersey Milrie E. Corby, et als., defendants, Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises. to me directed. I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Newark, on Tues-day, the tweifth day of April next, at 1wo clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and ship of Bloomfield, rssex county, New Jersey. Beginn ng in the southerly line of Washington street at a point distant two hundred and eighty three feet westerly from Railroad avenue; thence minu es west f ur hundred and sixteen seet and two inches; thence n rth six y-one degrees and thirty minutes west eight and one-half inches; hence north five degrees and twenty+even minnine inches; thence nor h seven degrees and eight minutes west fifty-eight feet and one such; thence north twenty four deg ces and sixteen mountes east twenty-eight feet and six inches to Washington street; thence along the same south sixty. our degrees and six minutes east one hun red and fifty-nine fee and one inch to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Millie E. Corby by the Mutual Benefit life Insurance Company by deed dated March 31. 883, and recorded in the Register's office of the said county of Fssex, in Book V. 21 of Deeds for said county, page 412, &c.

Newark, N. J., February 7, 1887.

WM. H. BROWN, Sheriff.

Essex County Orphans' Court. TOTICE OF SALE .- In the hatter of the Partition of the lands of William Duff, deceased. y virtue of an order entered in the above teen hundred and eighty-seven, we shall sell at public vendue at the premises hereinafter de scriped, situate in the Township of Bloomfield, in said county, on the I wenty-tour h day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at two o'clock and premises, with the appurtenances, being the same described in said order, that is to say: Being on the northerly side of a road running from the west side of the road leading from Bloomfield west corner of a l-t conveyed by one Arthbald Moor and wife by deed to Israel C. Ward, from thence along said Israel C. Ward's line north seventeen degrees east one hundred and eighteen feet to the line of Z phar Crane's land; thence along his line north seventy-three degrees and thirty minutes west sixty feet; thence south seventeen degrees west one hundred and eighteen feet to said road; thence along the northerly side thereof south seventy-three degrees and thirty minutes east sixt, feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said William Durr by Frederick A. Fickert and wife by deed

dated April 1 1869, and recorded in Book H 14 of Deeds for Essex County, on pages 463, &c., J. M. NARDIELLO, FRANK FLANNIGAN, Commissioners JOHN HEDLY, MASTER'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey
- Between Mary Alice Rosch, complainant,
and Charles Callin and others, defendants. In par-

By virtue of a decree of sale made in the above stated cause, bearing date the thirtieth day of ing me. Andrew Kirkpatrick, one of the Special Masters of the said Court of Chancery, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the remises, on Mo day, the fourtee the day of March next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit: At two o'clock in the afternoon of said day all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, in the county of Ess. x and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the west line of the road leading fr m Bloomfield to Stone House Plains, at the northwest corner of the tract of land allotted to Mrs. Bridget Callin as a portion Callin, decea-ed: from thence running (1) along her line north fifty-six and one half de rees west one hundred and ten feet; thence (2) still along her land south thirty- hree and one-half degrees west sixty-seven teet and eight inches to the nor herly line of land late of Robert M. Hening; thence (3) along his line north forty-our degrees and thirtyseven minutes west about seventy-five 'eet to an angle in said I ne; thence (4) still along the same north seventy-two degrees thirty-seven minutes west five hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence (5) still along the same north seventy-nine degrees forty minutes west seventy-six feet; thence (6) still along the same north seventy-t-o degree- fort five minutes west about eight h ndred and sixty five feet to the east line of Ridge ood avenue; thenco(1) along the east line of Ridgewood avenue north twenty-four degrees ten minutes east two hundred and sixty feet to the south line of la d to merly of William Parsons; thence (5) along his line south seventy two and one half degree- east about seventeen hundred feet to the yest side of the said Pater on read; thence (9) along said line of said road so th thirty-three and Ge-half de-grees west two hundred and fitty-eight leet to the place of beginning. Containing none and three-quarter acres of land, be the same more or less. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging

or in anywise appertaining. Dated November 19, 1886. ANDREW KIREPATRICE, HALSEY M. BARRETT, Solr.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT, Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Subscriber, Administratrix of Charles O. Graves, deceased, will be audited nd stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphanr' Court of the County of Essex, on Monday, the seventh day of March next.

ELIZABETH GRAVES.

YOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

Dated Fec. 29, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Subscriber, Administratrix of Samuel Carl, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court or the County of Essex, on Monday, the sixteenth day of May next. Dated March 8th, 1887. MARY P. CARL.